

THE BRITISH COLONIST

Thursday Morning, July 27, 1859.

To Advertisers & the Public.

THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST, published every morning (Wednesday excepted), is the largest and most popular newspaper journal in Her Majesty's Possessions on the Pacific Coast.

Subscribers may have the same inserted in their residence at 25 cents per week, by furnishing their address at the Office of Publication.

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JOB PRINTING.

THE BRITISH COLONIST, printed in large type, will receive orders in addition to those for news, to be printed in the residence of subscribers, ready for mailing, at 25 cents per week, payable to the carrier.

THE ADVANTAGES OF RECIPRO-

CITY.

The probability, as we attempted to show in our yesterday's issue, of the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty being renewed, leads us to the contemplation of some of the results we might reasonably expect from an extension of the Treaty to the Pacific colonies. The position of these colonies, as well as their condition, is such that California and the adjoining American territory form the only prospect, for a number of years at least, of a steady and reliable market for our productions. At present, however, the heavy duties imposed on foreign goods entering the ports of our neighbors shut us out almost completely from the advantage of an export trade. The articles which may be termed essentially our "resources" are subject to so imminent a treatment that there is but little hope of their really successful development. Coal, fish and lumber are, so far as we can yet ascertain, and leaving aside the gold, the most valuable as well as the most plentiful of the natural productions of these colonies; yet what is their condition? Our coal mines are limited to a single company at Nanaimo; our lumber mills are "few and far between," and our fisheries may be termed still in embryo. If, however, the coal interest is not so extensive as the immense deposits almost everywhere along the coast or in its vicinity would warrant, let us put down the fact not to want of capital or enterprise, but to the significant circumstance that a duty of \$1.25 meets every ton of coal we send to the American territory. If the numerous bays and indentations along the coast of both the Island and the mainland are not studied with sawmills, let us not draw unfavorable comparisons between our capabilities and those of Puget Sound, but rather consider that for every \$1,000 worth of lumber shipped here, \$200 must be paid in the form of duties at San Francisco. If our shores and rivers are not alive with the industry of the fisherman, let it not be put down to a want of energy or a want of fish, but rather to the disagreeable fact that our nearest market imposes a duty of \$1 to \$2 a barrel on every description of the finny tribe.

There are, of course, other markets besides those in American territory, but it will take many years before we are rich enough to take advantage of them. It is with the adjoining countries our export trade must first be confined. That commercial relations, even under the present adverse state of things, will continue to increase with our American neighbors we cannot doubt; but the increase will be of a slow and torturing growth. The amount of coal sent to San Francisco is undoubtedly augmenting; but with reciprocal relations, we should have twenty mines where there is but one at present; for the simple reason that we could then defy competition. Let us imagine for a moment the effect of even half-a-dozen coal mines like the one now in operation at Nanaimo. There we have, from the one source, an industrial and permanent population of seven or eight hundred people. When other portions of the Island suffer from commercial reactions, or gold reverses, Nanaimo carries on the even tenor of its way (uninfluenced almost by the circumstances that shake to their foundation or slate beyond control) the other communities of both colonies. We want more of these permanent interests. We want to see the coal, the fish and the lumber employ thousands of a settled and industrious population. There is nothing exorbitant in such a demand. Without comparing with the slightest degree our coal deposits with those of the North of England, we may be allowed to point to the hundreds of thousands of people there supported by the mines, and the numbers of large and flourishing towns created and maintained by the one great interest. We cannot of course hope for anything like this; but we have reasonable grounds for asserting that, had we reciprocity had us an open-unrestricted market for our coals in California and the other contiguous portions of American territory—where our population now numbers hundreds it would in a very few years be enumerated by thousands. Then our fisheries—they may not compare with those of Newfoundland, which support a population of 80,000 souls; but they would, under the stimulating effects of reciprocity, soon become a source of wealth capable of employing several thousand of a population. Our lumbering capacity—and in speaking of all these matters we speak of both colonies—may not be equal in any respect with that of New Brunswick, which can afford, almost from this one important interest, to support a population of over 250,000 people; but we might at least reach the limits attained by Puget Sound, and add another several thousand human beings to the country. Other colonies succeed in building up large and prosperous communities out of a single source of wealth, while we with our diversified and valuable resources creep along with the pace of an aimless snail. It is surely time that some efforts—some conjoint efforts—were made by the Governments of both colonies to obtain with our fellow colonists east of the Rocky Mountains reciprocal commercial connexion with the United States.

A CARD.

To THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST.

THE Chronicle of today, in alluding to the late case of "Regina v. Hilliard," for arson, which terminated in my unanimous acquittal by the second jury, endeavored to mislead the public, with the facts, and as the statement, if not contradicted, may prove hurtful to me. I wish to state publicly that there was no evidence given as that paper reported, nor were the facts mentioned attempted to be proved, as they were no foundation for them. The prosecutor may be a wealthy man and I a poor one, but a journalist should, in my opinion, deal out even-handed justice.

JOSEPH HILLIARD.

July 27th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION.

This Day,
Thursday, July 27th.

Ex Barque "W. D. Rice,"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

TO SPECULATORS, WINE AND
SPIRIT MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.

We are instructed by MESSRS.

Lawrence, Clark & Joyce

ON A LIBERAL CREDIT,

75 Hds. Tenant's

NEW BREW ALE

SALE AT 11, A. M.

AT COMMENCEMENT OF SALE,

1 four-oared Captain's Gig, with masts

and sails complete.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO.,

Auctioneers,

July 27

AUCTION

REMOVAL.

Tuesday, August 1st,

GOVERNMENT STREET,

OPPOSITE THE "COLONIST" OFFICE,

IN THE ESTATE OF ALFRED GORRIE, a

BANKRUPT.

We are instructed by

W. R. H. Adamson, Esquire,

OFFICIAL ASSESSOR,

TO SELL

ON THE PREMISES,

"FOREST FARM,"

About 14 miles from town, on the Cedar Hill

road, all the

LAND,

WITH TWO HOUSES & DISTILERY

FOR MAKING TURPENTINE AND PITCH. THERE ARE NOW TWO THOUSAND TREES BORED. IT IS ALSO GUTTABLE FOR A HANCH.

ALSO, A FIVE TON BOAT,

WITH OARS AND SAILS COMPLETE.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

E. B. MARVIN,

Wharf Street.

NOTICE.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS

SELLERS TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED

FOR THE REPAIRS OF THE HOUSE ON

BLANCHARD AVENUE, UNTIL SATURDAY, JULY 27TH

OF THE UNDERDRAWER, ON THE 24TH INSTANT.

WHITEHORN, SANDERS,

OMERS—CORNER OF YATES AND Langley Streets.

July 27

JAMES SHERIDAN,

Piano Tuner and Repairer,

CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

English, French and American Pianos

for sale or rent, on reasonable terms.

All kinds of Musical Instruments Repaired, Regulated and Repaired in a superior style.

Resides for the present at the Boarding

House of Mrs. Head, Forster, &c.

July 27

NOTICE.

TO THE President of the Licensed

Vintners' Association.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED REQUEST

YOU TO TAKE NOTICE THAT

THE CHIEF OFFICER OF THE MEMBERS OF THE

ASSOCIATION TO COME INTO THE PREMISES

AT THE TIME AND PLACE

AS PROVIDED IN THE BY-LAW

POSTPONED.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DINNER

TO BE GIVEN TO THE HON. SCHUYLER COXON,

ON THE 28TH INSTANT, AT 12, 1/2 O'CLOCK, P.M.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

EDWARD R. THOMAS.

Hon. Secretary.

July 25

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THE BRITISH COLONIST

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C O M M E R C I A L

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.
DANIEL SCOTT & CO. will sell on Pickett's Co's. wharf, at 11 a.m., 75 hours. Tannant's New Brew Ale; at commencement of sale, 14-cent Captain's Grog, with masts and sails complete.

For PORTLAND.—The schooner Crosby is bound with coal, iron and hardware for Portland. She will probably sail to-day.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SURVEYED,
July 26—Scho. J. E. Thordike, Thornton, San Juan
Star Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster
CLEARED,
July 26—Scho. Nanaimo Packet, Philips, New
Westminster
Scho. Thordike, Thornton, San Juan
Scho. Crosby, Ketchum, Astoria
Scho. Alberta, Dalmatyn, Honolulu

DIED.

At the Royal Hospital, yesterday afternoon, July 26th, Frederick Thompson, late of the Police Force in this city, aged about 25 years. Deceased was a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, and served in the Royal Engineers as a non-commissioned officer. He was looked upon as one of the best officers in the Police force.

The funeral will start from the Police Barracks, to-day, at three o'clock.

THE CASE OF MARINE DISCIPLINE.—A correspondent writing to the *Columbian* says, in alluding to the "marine imbroglio" on the Telegraph Company's steamer, Geo. S. Wright, that the "unseemly demonstrations" made by some of the townspeople on the occasion, must to some extent imperil the fair reputation of the city. The writer states that the remonstrance to the Colonial Secretary is untrue, in two main points, and adds that "the imperious annoyances, and insulting demonstrations" may cause Col. Bullock to leave New Westminster, and make Victoria his headquarters. It seems that the Wright, after the disturbance, was moved down the straits to an anchorage below the city, and left a day sooner than he intended. The *Columbian* says some of the leaders mouthed of the disturbers threatening to pull down the printing office, and "fire and feather us," because the editor did not pitch into the officers of the Wright. The grievance complained of seems to have been of too trifling a nature to be worthy of so much fuss.

A VISION TO COWICHAN.—The Rev. Dr. Evans has just returned from a visit to Cowichan. The reverend gentleman says that he was most favorably impressed with the class of settlers who have made their homes in that rural district. They are as a body intelligent, industrious, and, as a natural consequence, prosperous; crops of oats, barley, potatoes, &c., look most promising. Service was twice held on Sunday last, in different localities, and was exceedingly attended, and Dr. Evans or a clerical assistant will hereafter pay a periodical visit to the settlement. Mr. DeCosmo and his guides were at Duncan's, whence they proposed leaving in the course of the day, en route for Nanaimo and Cox Bay. Mr. DeCosmo during his travels will make himself acquainted with the number of settlers in each district, with the number of wives and children, &c., present and prospective, together with every particular valuable in the shape of statistical information.

DANCING IN CARIBOO.—The "best paying claim" in Cariboo are the "hurdy-gurdy" or dance houses, where the miners have a chance of indulging in that rarest of mining luxuries—a dance, with a real female for a partner. These institutions are in full blast on Williams Creek, and often take in as much as \$200 a night. The charge for a dance is two dollars, and the "engagement card" of the fair ones are as eagerly sought for as and as rapidly filled up at our balls in Victoria. Our informant says the hurdy-gurdies will pick up all the "loose change" at the mines.

LATEST FROM CARIHO.

From Mr. John Jeffery, who left William Creek on the 17th, and Lightning Creek on the 19th instant, we have some later news from the mines.

HARD CURRY has struck it "big" in the old Diller claim, having taken out 200 cwt. Billy Barker had also struck it in the Prairie Flower, and expects to take out large amounts before fall. Times are very bad on Williams Creek; there are between 200 and 300 men without employment, and who would be glad to work on the roads at \$6 per month, but cannot get that, as the Chinamen monopolize all the work. Good board and lodging may be had for \$14 to \$16 per week. Flour can be bought for eighteen cents a pound. A great many men are only waiting for the commencement of work on the wagon road from Cameron to Richfield, in order to make a stake to bring them down. A pack train was to leave William Creek for the Big Bend on the 20th instant, taking a new route through a pass discovered by George Weaver while out prospecting. The owner of the train offers to take passengers through to the Big Bend, board included, for \$60. A good many were going. A great many also express their intention of going by way of Kootenay when they leave Cariboo this fall. Lightning Creek is turning to better this year than was expected; the Discovery claim cleared up \$650 for the week's work of clearing. Several of the other claims had cleared up and turned out very well. Things are looking lively at the town of Yau Winkie; Fred Little had started a butcher shop, where he supplies the creek with fresh beef at 15¢. The weather at the mine is very warm; crops are looking well along the wagon road, especially barley. Farmers are busy hay-making, most of them employing Chinamen, who are monopolizing most of the work both on the roads and farms.

THE SHENANDOAH.—The *British Columbian* of Tuesday says: "We understand that a requisition, sent from California through Mr. Booker, the British Consul at San Francisco, to Governor Kennedy, went down by the Enterprise on Saturday, requesting that a ship of war or gunboat should be despatched to put a stop to the depredations of the Shenandoah. The mission proposed is not a hostile one, but simply to make Capt. Waddell aware of the altered position of affairs, and that he must be still in ignorance."

KOOTENAY.—A private letter from Commissioner O'Reilly, dated Kootenay mines, June 20th, states that in consequence of the high stage of water things were quiet, but that the water was falling, and in a short time it was expected that the miners would be actively at work. There are about fifteen hundred men in the mines. Mr. O'Reilly had about \$20,000 of Government money in his possession.

THE PERJURY CASE.—Regina v. Higgins.—The prisoner came up yesterday before Chief Justice Cameron for sentence; Mr. Cary appearing for the prosecution, and Mr. Ring for the defence. Mr. Ring endeavored to obtain a stay of judgment, but the court ruled that there were no grounds for entertaining the application, and sentenced the prisoner to six months' imprisonment.

INDIANS VS. CHINAMEN.—Sam, a Hydah Indian, was charged yesterday with inciting a disturbance and annoying Chinamen on Cormorant street. Sergt. Wilmer stated that there was quite a serious disturbance on the street in consequence of the conduct of the accused, the Chinamen being in no way to blame. The Magistrate fined Sam \$20, or two months' imprisonment.

IN AGAIN.—The notorious John Butte was again locked up last night, on a charge of stealing certain articles stowed by Mr. Cruickshank in the brick building on the corner of Vancouver and Douglas streets.

QUARLES.—We understand that a petition was in circulation yesterday for the mitigation of Quarles' term of imprisonment, he having now been fourteen months in gaol.

LOST.—On the 13th instant, a small oval photograph. Any one finding the same and leaving it at this office will be rewarded.

A FINE THING FOR THE TEETH.—The fragrant SOZOPONT appears to have taken a very prominent place among the most approved dentifrices of the day. It is a very popular article for the tooth; highly recommended by all who have used it as a beautifier and preserver of the teeth, refreshing the mouth, sweetening the breath, arresting the progress of decay, and otherwise benefiting the user.—*Baton Traveler*.

TELEGRAPHIC.

BRIITISH COLONIST, VICTORIA.—The Eastern line (Overland) reported down. No despatch for you.

OPERATOR, New Westminster, July 25, '65.

PORTLAND OFFICE, July 25th, 1865.
The steamship Sierra Nevada leaves Portland to-morrow morning, 26th inst., at four o'clock.

EASTERN NEWS.

(From the *Columbian*).—New York, July 13.—The *Times*' Mobile special says citizens from the interior announced that President's appointment as Provisional Governor is satisfactory. Many negroes were lost for want of negroes.

New York, July 14.—The *Commercial*'s Washington special dispatch says it is not true that 900 troops have been sent to Texas. The whole force in that country is only 14,000 men, being parts of 16th and 25th corps. They will be distributed over the whole State. It is not an army of observation. As each soldier now in the field costs over a thousand dollars a year, Government is not disposed to make unnecessary displays at such expense.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The President to-day pardoned seventy-five persons, none of any prominence. A large number of applications for pardon continue to be received. The Postmaster-General has notified the Provisional Governor that postal service will be resumed on all lines of railroad in the South as soon as they respectively certify that the rebels are in proper condition for the purpose.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Subscriptions to 7.30 loan to-day amount to four million five hundred thousand dollars.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The *Herald's* correspondent gives additional accounts of the exodus of rebels from Texas to Mexico. Rebel Generals Shelly and Smith with 4,000 followers, accompanied by ex-Governor Moore and Allen, of Louisiana, and other distinguished characters of the late Confederacy. They had transpiration and supplies for six months, and were well armed. They professed to be merely going to Mexico to settle; not to fight for either Republicans or Imperialists. Many of the Texas people choose, or are compelled, to remain in their own State, with much embroilment, fighting against their own rebels, and the same difficulties as those who remain.

These who remain are deeply engrossed just now in the reconstruction of amancy and free labor questions, and looking about for ways and means of surmounting the general prostration in which the war has left all industry in the State. It is estimated that there still remain in Texas 100,000 to 150,000 bales of cotton. The crop of cotton, owing to various unfavorable circumstances, will not exceed 50,000 bales. It was calculated that there were within the State, accumulated during the war, five million pounds of wool.

The *Herald's* Washington special dispatch has the following: The President has sufficiently recovered to resume the usual hours of labor. The Cabinet meeting yesterday was rather long. Delay in making the appointment of Judge Marvin as Provisional Governor of Florida, and publication of provisions, proclamation relative thereto, was caused by the difficulty of fixing the date of the accession of Florida. Strangely enough, the leading authorities differ nearly or quite a week as to the time.

A special dispatch says, evidences are daily received of the repentence of many rebels who went abroad during the war. They apply to our Ministers and Consuls for permission to take the oath, which is freely given.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—A memorial, numerously signed by shipowners, merchants, underwriters and others, will be forwarded to the navy yard at Mare Island this afternoon, petitioning Commandant McDougal immediately to telegraph to the Department at Washington for permission to charter the new steamer Colorado, if she has out with proper armament of a few heavy guns, accept her at once for a cruise after the Sheanadoah. It is hoped the pirate may be met with before she can leave the Arctic sea. The Colorado is the largest steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, that recently arrived here from the East, via Cape Horn. She is very fast, and is supposed to be quite able to cope in speed with the Sheanadoah.

GEORGE GORDON saw the S. F. Sugar Refinery to recover promissory notes in the sum of \$15,848 1/2c., with interest from February 19th.

FLYING DUTCHMAN.—The large ship reported to be outside by our morning contemporary was nowhere to be seen yesterday morning.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The *Enterprise* arrived yesterday afternoon from New Westminster, with 40 passengers, 30 "brokers" Chinamen, and \$6,000 per Dietz & Nelson.

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From Mr. John Jeffery, who left William Creek on the 17th, and Lightning Creek on the 19th instant, we have some later news from the mines.

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A few days since, Sheriff Davis seized a spirit and nervous irritant, are the cause of an attack, and in order to retain official possession removed them from the sheriff's office. One of the Federal officials said that the cups had not been legally stamped and they were claimed as forfeited, under the section of the Act which says goods removed from the manufacturer without being stamped shall be declared forfeited to Government. The Federal authorities claim them under the construction of the law, which, if sustained, might give rise to many other cases.

Wells, Fargo & Co. will discontinued selling \$7.30 notes from the 25th of this month. There are still about \$2,000,000 of this class of notes in the United States. Assistant Treasurer's office in this city, and the sale will be continued from this office until the supply is exhausted.

MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14.—Mexican advices of July 8th have been received. Generals Lopez and Oliver returned from port of romantics of Negrete's forces, which are generally disbanded, some being on the roads. Cortinas lately captured two steamer.

The *Commerce* says, Cortinas has officially established his headquarters on the East side. American authorities had been constrained by a protest of the Imperial Government to order Cortinas to keep on his own side. The *Moniteur* of the French fleet had an interview with General Lopez on the subject of steam-boats captured, but could not give the result. News from the interior shows that the Empire is peaceful. Maximilian is striving to improve the country and encourage education. Guerrillas continue to swear about Matamoras in great force.

FROM THE COLUMBIA RIVER MINES.

Mr. Fred Black has kindly allowed us to copy the following information from a private letter which he has just received from Mr. John J. Murphy, who is here, having as his next best shop for Mr. Black on Williams Creek lumber. Mr. Murphy is a perfectly reliable young man, and his statement may be depended on. The letter is dated from Pinkey City, Port Colville, 6th June:

"I have wintered here with company, with Bob Nelson, John Clugston, Peter Library, John Libby, and John Pender. Peter Library, Mr. Wm. Parker, all Caribooers. On the 1st April we started on the Columbia river, about 270 miles from here, in boats, with plenty of provisions, and only three days since two of them returned, causing a great excitement. They have found diggings that would yield from \$5 to \$40 to the pan. Mountain Pier is making as high as \$100 per day, and the party all anticipate doing as good if not better than that; I have seen prospects sent from there to Harry Young that weighed 90 cents, the gold being similar to that found on Horses Fly last fall. There was a great deal of travel from British Columbia this way to Kootenay. Frank Fellowes, Bill Parker, Jim May's companion to Peace river, are here, and they are very well off. Captain Fitzhuber and Barnston the lawyer arrived last night. Dewdney is surveying a route from Rock creek to Kootenay by Fort Shepherd. William Giles alias Jack of Clubs, George Hendriks, Ted Sweny are gone to Kootenay. The whole country

is a "Daniel" come to judgment with a vengeance. Hilliard was tried last week, but it transpired that nine out of twelve were for an acquittal and three for a verdict of guilty.

The Judge properly ordered a re-trial, which took place yesterday; and this jury, composed of most respectable citizens, in a few minutes, and without leaving the box, returned a verdict of "not guilty."

It is the boast and pride of Englishmen that every man has a right to be tried by his peers." It would appear, however, in this case that is not sufficient; "Jove" armed with his thunderbolts (luckily inoxious) in the shape of our immortal "Higgins," hurls the jury, who being of better metal than the Empire, is peaceful. Maximilian is striving to improve the country and encourage education. Guerrillas continue to swear about Matamoras in great force.

THE ARSON CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST: Sir.—Your brilliant contemporary the *Chronicle* of this morning in its report of the above case, after stating that the prisoner was acquitted, adds: "The prisoner was defended by Mr. Ring, instructed by Mr. Bishop, and the result was as already stated. Many men have been charged on evidence not half so strong."

KOOTENAY.—A private letter from Commissioner O'Reilly, dated Kootenay mines, June 20th, states that in consequence of the high stage of water things were quiet, but that the water was falling, and in a short time it was expected that the miners would be actively at work. There are about fifteen hundred men in the mines. Mr. O'Reilly had about \$20,000 of Government money in his possession.

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Yours, &c., VINDEX.

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

BENNETT & DIBBLENTON

THE BRITISH COLONIST

NEWSPAPER AND JOB

PRINTING OFFICE

VICTORIA, V. I.

GENERAL ABSTRACT

showing the Average amount of the Liabilities and Assets within the Colony of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies from the several Weekly Statements during the Quarter from 1st March to 31st March, 1863.

LIABILITIES. AMOUNT. TOTAL.

Notes in Circulation not bearing interest..... \$1,000,000

Notes in Circulation bearing interest..... 38,000

Bills in Circulation not bearing interest..... 150,000

Bills in Circulation bearing interest..... 15,000

Bala. or due to other Banks..... 150,000

Deposits not bearing interest..... 100,000

Deposits bearing interest..... 11,563

Total Liabilities..... 1,331,563

In Assets:

Gold and Silver in Gold and Silver..... 1,000,000

Gold and Silver in Bills and Notes..... 150,000

Bank Deposits and Notes, etc. in Bank and Branches..... 150,000

Amount of all debts due to the Bank..... 150,000

Notes of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts, and other Assets, including Receipting Notes, with Bank and Branches due to the said Bank, or due to other Banks..... 150,000

Deposits bearing interest, less 11,563..... 130,000

Deposits bearing interest, less 11,563..... 118,436

In Assets:

Gold and Silver in Gold and Silver..... 1,000,000

Gold and Silver in Bills and Notes, etc. in Bank and Branches..... 150,000

Amount of all debts due to the Bank, or due to other Banks..... 150,000

Notes of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts, and other Assets, including Receipting Notes, with Bank and Branches due to the said Bank, or due to other Banks..... 150,000

Deposits bearing interest, less 11,563..... 130,000

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Total Assets..... \$1,331,563

Liabilities..... \$1,331,563

Assets..... \$1,331,563

Total Liabilities..... \$1,331,563

Assets..... \$1,331,563